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Will be paid to anybody who will produce the proof, whether living in Indianapolis, in Marion county, in the State of Indiana, or in any town, city, township, county or State in the Unite States or Territories, that General Harrison ever said that "one dollar a day was enough for any workingman."

Will be paid to anybody, under the same conditions, who will produce the proof that General Harrison ever said of the railroad strikers, in 1877, that "if he [Harrison] was in power he would put men to work at the point of the bayonet, and if that would not do, he would shoot them down like dogs."

The money is in Fletcher's Bank.

OH, yes, the railroad vote seems to b "solid"-solid in favor of Harrison and Mor-

THAT champion demagogue and wind-bag, Gen. James B. Weaver, was handsomely disfigured in the House of Representatives yesterday.

INDIANA Democrats will come out for Cleveland next Saturday night-that is to say, those of them who have not already come out for Harrison.

THIS is to be another Harrison day. There will be plenty of them during the campaign; but the biggest Harrison day will be the 6th of November next.

THE "hollow-glass workers" are holding a national convention at Massilon, O. Now listen to the free-trade organs shout that it is the pernicious duty on glass that makes them hollow.

MISS MATILDA FLETCHER, a speaker of recognized ability and much effectiveness, will enter the campaign in behalf of the Republican ticket. Miss Fletcher is well and favorably known in Indiana.

Four hundred and twenty railroad men signed the roster of a Harrison and Morton Railroad Club last night. The Democrats and demagogues are receiving vast accessions of information from day to day.

EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES thinks there is greater need of better postal facilities than of reduced postage rates at this time. This is undoubtedly a correct view of the matter; but when Republicans have charge of public affairs once more, after next March, the old efficiency of the postal service will be restored, and we will have one-cent postage, too.

THERE are reasons-several hundred of in fact-for believing that the ward in which General Harrison resides will give him a majority of votes in November. It isn't worth while to inquire whether the former Buffalo candidate will do any better this year than in 1884 in that respect, for this year Mr. Cleveland has no ward. He is a citizen of no man's laud.

SENATOR QUAY, of Pennsylvania, was chosen chairman of the Republican national committee, and Mr. J. S. Fassett, of New York, secretary. They will also be chairman and secretary of the executive committee, which is constituted of nine members, Caliifornia, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, New Jersey and Ohio being the States represented. Mr. John C. New is the Indiana member.

ONE year ago at this time vegetation in this region was parched and brown, fruit dried up on the trees, potato and cornfields gave no promise, and the wail of the farmer was heard in the land. Now the country is green and fresh as in early June, vegetables and fruits of the season are abundant, and the crop prospects of the best. As for the farmer-well, the farmer wails a little over the abundant rains and the possible damage they may cause. but that is only force of habit. Without his little wail the agriculturist could not be happy,

CHICAGO, which has furnished several good examples of late in the enforcement of law, has just furnished another. Judge Hawes yesterday sentenced the agent of a wealthy street-railroad company to six months' imprisonment for attempting to bribe a juror, and instructed the grand jury to investigate the cases of the president and attorney of the company for complicity in the same offense. Singularly enough, he found legal support for his ruling in the Anarchist case, and the law under which the Haymarket murderers were convicted was brought to bear on the conspirators against justice in the present case. This is a righteous decision. Among all the crimes against society there is none mere

despicable than jury-bribing or subornation of perjury, and in making an example of these wealthy and influential rascals, Judge Hawes has set a valuable and much-needed precedent.

"THE idea of anything cheap is repudiated by your American laborer. He looks at the style and luxury of the rich and works himself into a fury to live the same way. The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."-INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"THE simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot got a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."

-BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE ONE-THOUSAND-DOLLAR OFFER. The Journal would be obliged to all of its exchanges if they would copy or notice the one-thousand-dollar offers we make at the head of our editorial columns. The reward will be paid by the Journal, in cash, upon the presentation of the proof by any man, woman or child, from any place in the United States or Territories. We should be pleased to have the offer receive as wide publicity as possible. As we have before said, the proof required will be such only as any ordinarily prudent business man would require in a transaction involving a like amount of money.

"HE [the American laborer] calls constantly for higher wages, and does not see that his high wages increase the cost of everything, lifting everybody higher and higher above ground, to fall further at the crash by and by."-INDIAN-APOLIS SENTINEL.

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THE RESULTS OF PREE TRADE.

The Mills bill repeals the duty on wool placing that article on the free list. This, of course, means the unlimited importation of foreign wool and a speedy end of wool-growing in the United States. There is one industry killed. Foreign wool-growers would then have a monopoly of the American market, with undisputed control, and could put the price of wool up as high as they pleased. American manufacturers, being then dependent on foreign wool, would have to pay whatever price might be put upon it, which would be much higher than present prices. Most of the factories would soon close, and those that tried to keep running would cut down wages to offset the increased price of wool. Thus, between the closing of most of the factories and the reduction of wages in others, the woolen manufacturing business would be virtually destroyed. There would be another industry killed. With wool growing and woolen manufacturing destroyed, where would be the compensating benefit? The free-traders say it would be in the reduced price of woolen goods to the masses of the people. They say the wool-growing industry, in which hundreds of thousands of farmers are engaged, and woolen manufacturing, with its hundreds of millions invested and millions of annual products, are of no consequence compared to the saving that would come from the reduced price of woolen goods under free trade. This is mere assumption. There would be no reduction in the price of woolen goods, or at least, no permanent reduction. Woolen goods of all kinds are far cheaper now than they ever were under free trade, and most kinds are as cheap in this country as they are in England. A good ready-made suit of clothes can be bought in this city to-day cheaper than in England. If it were any cheaper it would mean that some poor devil of a tailor or poor seamstress had stitched their life into it. As General Harri-

"I cannot find myself in full sympathy with this demand for cheaper coats, which seems to me necessarily to involve a cheaper man and woman under the coat. I believe it is true to-day that we have many things in this country that are too chear, because whenever it is proved that the man or woman who produces any article cannot get a decent living out of it, then it is too cheap."

But, we repeat, there would be no permanent reduction in the price of woolen goods under free trade. There might be a reduction at first, until American competition with foreign cheap labor was destroyed, and then. having a monopoly of the market, the foreign manufacturer would fix his own price and the people would have to pay it. There would be but one alternative and basis of competition for the American manufacturer, viz.: a reduction of wages to the foreign scale. American wool growing having ceased, the American manufacturer would have to pay the foreign producer his own prices, which would necessarily be more than the English manufacturer would have to pay. Being at this disadvantage in the price of raw material, the American manufacturer's only resort would be the reduction of wages. A few might continue to run by paying European wages, but more likely all would close. At all events, the foreign manufacturer would have practically a monopoly of the market and could fix his own price. Thus, as a net result of the repeal of the duty on wool, we should have a total destruction of the sheep-growing industry, a nearly total destruction of woolen manufactures, a reduction of wages in the few surviving factories to the European standard, a complete surrender of the American market to the control of foreign manufacturers, and a probable increase in the price of all woolen goods, to consumers. This would be paying rather dear for another four years of Grover Cleveland: but think of applying the same process to all other American industries.

"You cannot sell any but the choicest cuts of beef, the superfine flour and the choicest coffee to a miner or mechanic. * * * The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL

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MR. L. R. WRIGHT, formerly of this city, has written a letter to a relative here, from Greenville, Tex., in which he speaks of the joy with which he received the news of the nomination of General Harrison. He speaks of the character of the Southern people, regarding them highly enough in all respects except politically. In politics the Southern people are simply anti-Republican. They right feeling for the old soldiers, as the fol-

care to know nothing else than that a policy or nomination is Republican, and that settles the question of their opposition. This feeling, of course, refers to the people of the extreme South. Mr. Wright thinks Texas good for 125,000 for Cleveland, but nevertheless he is for Harrison and Morton, and glad he is a

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THE VETO POWER.

The danger which threatens the people of the United States is not now from foreign invasion nor from home rebellion, the country having proved itself amply able to take care of both these forms of trouble. But another form of danger, which was only deemed a remote possibility in the early days of the Republic, is now assuming vast proportions, and threatening to subvert the designs of the founders of American institutions.

The point attempted to be guarded with the utmost care in the formation of the federal government, was the independence of the threedepartments, the legislative, the judiciary, and the executive. But at the present time the ambition of the President seems to be to absorb all these functions in one, the almighty Myself. As it stands to-day, the United States Congress is not able to make any law without the absolute approval of the President. He tells Congress and the country before hand exactly what he wants to be enacted, and threatens them with the veto if, in their judgment,

they feel like preferring any other measure. It is known to every Congressman in Washington, as well as to every intelligent man in the country, that it is useless to introduce, and a waste of the Nation's money to discuss, any measure whatever, with which the President is not suited. Neither the Queen of England, the Czar of Russia, nor any king or emperor on earth, has such unlimited power, or the disposition so to abuse it.

The veto power, which was only found in in the original constitutions of two or three States, was barely allowed to go into the federal Constitution as an executive check on unconstitutional sectional legislation, thus requiring its return to Congress for further consideration.

But the present President has strained the power to its utmost, simply going through the bills that are passed by Congress and vetoing all those against which he would have voted as a member of Congress. This is an abuse, just as the most far-seeing of the founders of the Commonwealth have contemplated. The extent of the abuse is shown by the fact that the present official has vetoed many more bills than all the other Presidents have disapproved since the Constitution was adopted; and this, with bills passed by a House of Representatives in which his Democratic friends have a complete working ma-

President Cleveland is now not only the censor, but the incubus of Congress. His own friends feel his galling collar on their necks, knowing that the fate of every measure depends entirely on his will. That they chafe in the annoving situation is certain, as there never was a President who had fewer personal friends; and even his professed supporters are so more out of fear than of favor. knowing that his destruction means their own downfall.

The indignation over the last batch of contemptible vetoes, in which the President aims to show that his knowledge of certain diseases and of mercurial abuse is superior to that of Congress, is suppressed but wide-spread, and so far from relieving him from the odium in which he cast himself by his early pension jeers, will simply sink him deeper in the public contempt. President Cleveland himself is to-day the greatest enemy of American insti-

"THE Chinaman's policy is to live on next to nothing. He outflanks the American by cheap * The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."
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CLEVELAND AND HARRISON, AND THE SOL

President Cleveland has vetoed nearly three hundred special pension bills, beside the de pendent pension bill. His admirers and flatterers call these vetoes the acts of a brave and honest man. In one sense they are. It certainly requires considerable bravery for the President to set up his opinion against that of Congress and a large majority of the people in the States which were loyal to the Union, and it argues an honest opposition on his part to the old soldiers. In this sense his vetoes have been brave and honest. They have also been mulish and spiteful. They have shown bad temper towards Congress for passing the bills. and an ugly disposition towards the old soldiers for wanting them passed. Some of the veto messages have been little less than brutal to the soldiers. treating their claims and even their wounds in a flippant and contemptuous style that grated very harshly on the feelings of that portion of the American people who sympathize with the old soldiers. The President could be in a better position to veto pension bills and to speak lightly of the soldiers' claims if he had been a soldier himself. Those who praise the bravery of his veto messages forget that he had an opportunity to do s still braver thing by entering the army, but failed to embrace it. And if reports are true, his honesty did not induce him to contribute to the support of the substitute who, after representing him in the army, became dependent on the bounty of others. General Harrison showed as much bravery during the war as Mr. Cleveland has since, and if the former is elected President, we predict he will find a better way to prove both his bravery and his honesty than by vetoing soldiers' pension bills. At all events, he has the

lowing extract from one of his speeches will show. It does not read like a Cleveland veto message. He said:

"Soldiers, I believe that the question

whether your fame and honor shall be exalted above the fame of those who fought against the flag, whether the rewards of your services shall be just and liberal and the care of your disabled comrades ungrudging and ample, depends upon the election of a Republican President in 1888. For the first time in the history of the American Nation we have had a President who, in dealing with the veto power, has used it not only to deny relief, but to impeach the reputations of the men who made it possible for him to be a President of the United States. The veto messages of Mr. Cleveland sent in during the last Congress were, many of them, tipped with poisonous arrows. He vetoed what is called the dependent pension bill. What is the principle of it? I believe that the first bill introduced into Congress embodying the principles of that bill was introduced by me. It was pre-pared in view of the fact that Congress was being overwhelmed with private pension bills for men now disabled and unable to maintain themselves, who could not, by proof, connect their disability with their army service. I said, let us make the limitations of the pension law wider, and instead of taking in these men one at a time, let us take the whole class in at once, and hence this bill. Some men sneered at it-said I was simply trying a buncombe game with the soldiers. But, gentlemen, the general principles of that bill have come to stay. It has, with slight modifications, received now the vote, almost unanimous, of the Grand Army of the Republic. That will be laid before Congress at its approaching session. What is the principle of it? Why, it is something like the old rule we had in the army-as long as a man was able, he marched and carried his own gun and knapsack, but when he got hurt or sick, and fell out, we had an ambulance to put him in; and that is the principle embodied in this bill-that we, the survivors of the late war, as long as God gives us strength and health, will march in this column of civil life. making our own living and carrying our own burden; but here is a comrade falling by the way, sickness, casualty-not his own fault-and he has to fall out; we want the great national ambulance to take him in. That was the idea of this bill. Is it not just? Why, my countrymen, somebody must care for these veterans who stood up amid shot, and shell, and saber stroke, but cannot now trace their infirmities to the army by any satisfactory proof. They have fought the battle of life manfully since. They are dependent on their work for a living, and they cannot work. Somebody must take care of them. The expense cannot be avoided unless you kick the old veterans out and let them die on the roadside. Somebody must care for them, and the simple question is, shall they be cared for as paupers in the county poor-house, or shall the great Nation they served and saved care for them as soldiers? I prefer the latter. I want the generations coming on to know that it is safe to abandon civil pursuits, throw wealth behind you and yourself into the bloody conflict for the Nation's life; that republics are grateful, and that its soldiers will be taken care of."

THE temperance people of Pennsylvania will have a prohibition amendment before the next Legislature, and are working hard to secure a majority in that body, which will submit the measure to the voters. A. C. Rankin, the organizer of the Amendment Association, after a tour over the State, reports that the third party will find it hard work, this year, to hold its own. As one reason for this, he says that the Prohibitionists, usually, having a religious constituency, look to that characteristic in their candidates; but, in this election. General Harrison is far above criticism, and they cannot see that General Fisk is in any respect a better man. Rather than to throw away their votes on one who has no chance of election, and by so doing assist in keeping Cleveland in power, many of the most conscientious third-party men will cast their ballots for Harrison. Coming from such a source. this may be regarded as very trustworthy evidence. It may, also, be assumed that what is true of Pennsylvania temperance men is true of their brethren in other States, and that when they must choose between Harrison and Cleveland they will quickly decide in favor of the former.

MR. ED MILLER, the Vandalia engineer who has been so grossly misrepresented by Democratic liars, says in an interview in the Terre Haute Express:

"Down at the round-house one day a crowd was discussing the strike troubles, and that is when it all started. But I never said such a thing, or made any remark that could be so construed. I don't care to enter into any controversy however, and at my first opportunity shall go to Mr. Harrison and correct any such assertion. I am a Republican, and have voted the Republican ticket for twenty years. I never voted the Democratic ticket, and I do not think I ever shall. I am a great Blaine man, but the Republican candidate is my candidate. It troubles me to have such a statement come out, but everything will work out in time, and I prefer to have it settled in a quiet way."

DR. LOGAN MCKEE writes from Danville, Ky., that that old commonwealth is being stirred up, and through, and through, politically. He says no nominations could have been made so satisfactory to Kentucky as those of Harrison and Morton. Colonel Bradley. Judge Frank Finley, and others, are already on the stump, holding large and enthusiastic meetings. He adds: "You will hear from 'old Kentucky' this year. We have the office of sheriff to fill in every county in the State. and while it is an office of great responsibility and little pay, yet it will be, in one sense, a preliminary skirmish for the real battle for President and Congressmen in Novem-

In a short talk to New York workingmen

the Sun (Dem.) pointedly says: "Free trade means putting all the laboring men of the world upon one level of competition. Protection means restricting the competition among laborers to those living in our own country, and the consequence of such restriction is that wages remain at a high level; whereas if the competition of all the laborers were allowed to operate here they would steadily fall to the lowest level. That is the reason why the workingmen of this country are better paid, are more prosperous, live in a better manner, are better educated, and bring up their children with more of hope and am-bition than belong to the workingmen in any other country. This is why the workingmen of the United States like the American system of protection, and dislike the British s ystem of free trade."

THE Chicago Journal well puts it: "When the Democratic party went out of power whisky was 5 cents a drink, and a man's business suit of clothes cost \$25. Now, whisky is 15 cents a drink, and a man's business suit costs \$10. And the Democrats talk about Republican policies as promoting 'cheap whisky and dear clothing.'"

MR. ED. GOULD, the eminent "Republican," who went to Chicago to tell the national convention whom it should nominate, is now engaged with Mr. Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic county committee, successor to Sim Coy, arranging for a "labor" conon Saturday night for

benefit of the free-trade Democracy. There is nothing so imposing as your professional "labor" trickster, trader and demagogue. Such gudgeons as Mr. Thomas Taggart may be caught by him; but not men who have cut their eye-teeth. The Goulds, and their kind, have had their day. Honest workingmen despise them even more heartily than do the men who use them.

In his speech at the ratification meeting at Terre Haute, Hon. Richard W. Thompson told

this incident: "When I was Secretary of the Navy I was commanded by Congress to send a ship to New York to transport provisions to famishing Ire-land. I sent the ship to the port, but the contributions were so small I was discouraged and embarrassed. The ship was not half full. One day a gentleman came into my office to inquire about it. 'That ship,' said he, has got to go. Go on and get her ready; I'll fill her out of my own pocket' He paid thousands of dollars toward putting bread in the mouths of famishing families. That man was Levi P. Morton. [Tremendous cheering.] He did not wish his charity trumpeted to the world. He did not seek fame because of his charitable deeds. He enjoined secrecy upon me. That is what I call grand charity. [Cheers.] This is the first time I have ever made a public announcement of it. His heart is open to charitable work as the day, and the recording angel will trace deeds like that in a bright beam of light. I thought my time had come at the Chicago convention to tell the story when he was placed in nomination. [Cheers.] The reason I did not was this: I was too modest to speak to so large an audience."
[Laughter and sheers.]

THE late Rev. James Freeman Clarke said he had never been in a hurry in his life. It is easy to see that Mr. Clarke never wrote a column article about a midnight murder for a newspaper which had to be on the suburban trains at 3:27 A. M.; nor could he ever have been a telegraph editor during a heated political and base-ball campaign. If the newspaper business were carried on with the same deliberation as soulsaving, the "constant reader" would not get his morning journal until week after next.

SEVENTEEN thousand competitors have presented themselves for the prizes offered twe The Kansas City Journal, referring to the months ago by a Philadelphia paper to those of paragraph in General Harrison's acceptance of its readers who should be successful in an attempt to place the various ball clubs in the order in which they would actually come out at the end of the season. This interest in other great issues simultaneously with its active concern in a political campaign proves once again the astonishing versatility of the American

MISS ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS refers to Col. Robert Ingersoll as "a professional assassin of eternal life." This label will probably stick to the Colonel as did his own happy characterization, "Plumed Knight," to Mr. Blaine.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journat: How many daily mail collections are taken

in the city of Indianapolis? MUNCIE, Ind., July 9.

In the business parts of the city five regular collections are made daily; beyond the business districts two collections are made, and from the hotels seven regular and one special collection. On Sunday one general collection and no de-

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

WOOL will be a factor in the campaign, says the Columbus State Journal.

"He's little," says a Chicago paper, referring to Benjamin Harrison, "but oh, my!" CLEVELAND is the English candidate; Harrison is the American candidate. Americans are in the majority in this country.-New York

THE election of General Harrison to the office of President of the United States would mean America for Americans .- St. George's Journal, (Philadelphia.)

nor taste, is not affected by food or the secre-IF the Chinese bill which Mr. Harrison reported had been enacted, it would have kept thousands of Chinese out who will come in under the new treaty. - San Francisco Call, (Ind.) "I INSIST," said Grover Cleveland, of Red

Top, D. C., "that the true soldier is a good citizen." But you didn't insist, in 1861, that the good citizen was the true soldier. -Buffalo Ex-THE St. Paul Pioneer Press tells this: "I am

a Prohibitionist," said Alderman Lawrence, the other day, "but if I thought my vote east for Fisk would elect Cleveland, I would vote for Harrison instead." AT a large meeting to organize a Harrison club in Dixon. Solano county. California, eight

prominent citizens who had heretofore been Democrats signed the roll, and another was chosen vice-president of the club. THE Los Angeles Tribune not only announce the result of the pending campaign, but confidently produces the figures. It says: "Grover

eveland, the unanimously renominated candi date, will receive 153 electoral votes, while Gen. Harrison, the hero statesman, will get 248 votes THE Troy (N. Y.) Times publishes an interesting interview with Pierce Kane, manufacturer of knit goods at Sandlake, Rensselaer county Mr. Kane says that although he has never voted

anything but the straight Democratic ticket heretofore, nevertheless, this November he shall vote for himself by voting for Harrison and THE New York Reform Club has raised \$35. 000, which it will use in disseminating free-trade literature. We assume that as a matter of consistency the club will have all its tracts and

pamphlets printed in London, where things are cheap and where the influence of the Cobden Club can be enlisted to procure special discounts.-Philadelphia Press. A PROMINENT Democrat tackled a Chinam an at Fresno, Cal., a few days ago and ssked him if he took part in the celebration which followed Harrison's nomination. "Yeppe," answered the Celestial, "me havee funnee. But Clevelan' hip good. Chinaman likee Clevelan' muchee. Hal

lison no good." The Democrat and the crowd surrounding him could not help laughing .- New York World. Some of the "straws" gathered in the trains which bore the veterans to Gettysburg last week were these: Harrison, 495; Cleveland, 40. Harrison, 105; Cleveland, 7. Harrison, 390; Cleveland, 33. Harrison, 471; Cleveland, 31. Harrison, 227, Cleveland, 33; Fiske, 14. Evidently it is just as well that Mr. Cleveland did

not not go to Gettysburg. A reunion of old sol

diers is anything but a Cleveland gathering. THE honest confession of Henry Watterson in the Forum is good for his soul if not for his party: "I should be entitled to no respect or credit if I pretended that there is either a fair poll or count of the vast overflow of black voters in States where there is a negro majority, or that, in the nature of things at present, there can be. There was not when the ballot-box was guarded by federal bayonets. There is not now. -Boston Adversiser.

THE Baltimore American says: "The nomine of the Republican party is a plain, old-fashioned statesmen, who thinks that a President will find enough to occupy his time without experimenting with a patent reform joker, which, when turned toward a certain class, bristles with sentiments such as 'Public office is a public trust. 'Turn the rascals out,' and so on; and when ex posed to 'the boys' discloses such sayings as 'To the victors belong the spoils,' 'One term is the stepping stone to another,' 'Put the rascals in, and other practical and exhilarating apothegms.

WE learn from our Democratic contemporaries that Ben Harrison, when a boy, organized a company of youthful highwaymen to steal pennies from blind beggars, and later in life he advocated the hanging of every workingman who refused to work twenty-seven hours a day for 75 cents, and wanted poverty made a capital offense. And yet hundreds of thousands of workingmen will vote for him in preference to Mr. Stanley, looking the young fellow down Cleveland, who simply wants to build up the lenguishing industries of Europe and pay the American laborer the pauper wages of England. -Norristown Herald.

CONGRESSMAN COGSWELL, of Massachusetts, to the Essex Club: "General Harrison and myself commanded brigades in the same division during a part of the late war. I know him to have a most brilliant record as a soldier. In his hands as President the Republic, which his valor helped to save, will be safe, whether its flag shall be insulted from abroad or its best interests shall be threatened by ignorance, malice or indifference at home. Against Cleveland at

Buffalo let us match Harrison at Resaca ar Peach Tree creek: against free trade and our markets for Great Britain, let us take up the lance for America for Americans, and who can doubt but that Democracy will meet its second

Appomattox at the polls in November next." THERE'S the withered, ancient Roman, with his hand-And the festive Grover, also, whose poor substitute They'll be buried with the balance of the Democratic

And they never will be missed, they never can be -Nebraska State Journal.

Some Political Pointers. The following are a few belated echoes from various quarters:

John Cox, a prominent New York mugwump. said: "I like the nomination. I think it will sweep the country. There will be no mud-slinging in this campaign. We can all work together harmoniously. I don't know anything about the

General Sherman said: "I am no politician, but I will say that it isn't a question of free trade or protection; it is not a question of Cleveland or Harrison, but it is a question of union or disunion. That is the issue," added the old soldier, in his most emphatic manner. Theodore Roosevelt spoke as follows of the ac-

tion of the Chicago convention: "As Republic ans we have reason to be proud of the work done at this convention. Every man who was a candidate there felt for the interests of the Republican party first, and for his own interests secondarily. The convention has left no sore-heads behind it, no kickers or disgruntled members. All will work for the nominees. The Utica (N. Y.) Press publishes a series of interviews with fifty-four of the Oneida county Republicans who four years ago signed and

published a manifesto against Mr. Blaine. Of this number thirty-eight express themselves as wholly satisfied with the Republican ticket, and ready to do good service to secure its election; five only announce that they will vote for Clevaland again, in most cases the reason being that the person has leaning toward free trade; while eleven reserve a decision as to their future action or decline to answer.

The Republican majority in Oneida county four years ago should have been from 1,500 to 2,000. Instead of that Cleveland carried the county by a plurality of ninety; and it was right there, of course, as much as anywhere else, that he carried the State and the election. The Albany Express says Oneida county will.

this year, give more than its ordinary Republican majority.

speech, beginning "The Republican party has walked in the light of the Declaration of Independence," says: "The man who put that together, just as it is, understands the situation thoroughly and can be trusted by the American people with the care of the government for four years. The few sentences constitute the epic of our national life, its struggles for liberty, its achievements, and the historic traditions that cluster around the creation of the freest nation and the most progressive institutions of the race. Such a man is instinctively right in his political ideas and comes by his principles through heredity. We have rarely seen the summary of American freedom and progress more comprehensively or more tersely stated. And General Harrison need not add another word during the campaign, for these show all that is needed, and will go further with the people than a speech or letter, however strong or elaborate. The above sentences come from innate ideas and a thorough second-nature comprehension of the lessons of our national life and history. We want no better guarantee than they afford."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Ex-GOVERNOR WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, is chief of police at Narragansett Pier. Or all his decorations the late Emperor Frederick most prized the medal which was given to him for saving a man from drowning, many

THE late Mrs. Clarissa Alden Ellsworth Stringer, of Buffalo, was a direct descendant of John Alden, of Plymouth, and at one time a pu-pil of Lydia H. Sigourney.

CARDINAL MANNING, who will reach bis eighteenth birthday on Sunday next (July 15), rises regularly at 5 A. M. He loves to see the early morning sun from his chamber window. ALUMINUM is coming into use as a material for dental plates. It is light, has neither odor

tions of the mouth, and costs about one-sixth as much as silver. COUNT TOLSTOI, novelist and primitive Christian, is in danger of being imprisoned for lunacy. The countess is a worldly woman who doesn't half like the idea of her husband selling all he has and giving it to the poor. She threatens, therefore, if he carries out his plan, to ask for

an investigation of his sanity. "I HAVE never been in a hurry; I have always taken a plenty of exercise; I have always tried to be cheerful, and I have taken all the sleep that I needed." These were the rules of health followed by the late Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and he outlived and outworked most of

those who began life with him. GOVERNOR AMES, of Massachusetts, is still very ill, though his condition is not alarming. He is suffering from acute bronchitis, to which he has long been subject at more or less frequent intervals. The hot weather has made his attack more revere than usual, but his doctors

BISHOP FOWLER, of the Methodist Church, began his career as a lawyer, but, becoming converted, he hastened to get out of the profession and studied for the ministry. He smilingly says, however, that his early training in the law has stood him in good stead, as a bishop must be a man with a judicial, as well as theological, turn of mind.

MRS. LORD says the story now going the rounds that Mrs. Harrison spent her school days in Honesdale, Pa., is incorrect. Mrs. Harrison never went to school in Honesdale. She was educated in the Oxford Female College, when her father was president of that institution. After Mrs. Lord was married and while Mrs. Harrison was engaged she spent several months with Mrs. Lord in Honesdale, where she was then living, but the courting was done at Oxord. - Washington Letter. PUBLIC PRINTER BENEDICT lately received a

mysterious package by mail. On the lid was the word "personal." When the wrapper was removed a round tin tube was discovered, tightly plugged at each end, and about a foot long. Mr. Benedict exclaimed: "What's this?" as his fingers caught hold of a fuse. "It looks like an infernal machine," suggested a cheerful bystander. The bundle was sent downstairs, and a plucky employe of the government risked his life to extract from the tube a red silk bandanna, bearing the name of Mr. Benedict embroidered in one corner.

Ir has long been thought an excellent thing to mix silver with the other metal when a bell was to be cast, and many pious persons bave rejoiced at the thought that the silvery chime of their church bell was in part due to their gifts. Now comes a writer in an English scientific paper with this paragraph: "I once asked a fore-man in in a well-known bell-foundry whether putting silver in a melting pot was of advantage. He replied of great advantage-to the founder, as the silver sinks to the bottom; the founder pours off the copper and tin, and when the sliver has cooled puts it in his pocket."

In an article in the Forum Prof. Thurston remarks that the world is awaiting the appearance of three inventors greater than any who have gone before. The first is he who will show us how, by the combustion of fuel, directly to produce the electric current; the second is the man who will teach us to reproduce the beautiful light of the glowworm and the firefly, a light without heat, the production of which means the utilization of energy without a waste still more serious than the thermo dynamic waste; while the third is the inventor who is to give us the

first practically successfully air-ship. MR. HERBERT WARD, the explorer, of whom much is now heard in connection with Mr. Stanley, is a nephew of Mr. Rowland Ward, the naturalist. It is told that one morning, when Mr. Stanley was preparing for his expedition, Mr. Ward called at the explorer's rooms and asked to see him. He was lucky, and obtained an audience. "What is your business!" asked with his penetrating eye. "I want a billet. Can you give me one?" "What, to accompany me?" "Certainly." "Where are your credentials?" "Well, I have just come back from British Borneo, where I was exploring." Mr. Stanley spoke a few words in Maisy, and Mr. Ward replied in the same language. Pleased with the young fellow's readiness, and liking his looks, Mr. Stanley gave him his chance and engaged

> THE hired man slowly toils away Through all the summer morn, But swift his step and light and gay When sounds the dinner horn.

> > -Nebraska Journal